The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,588. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance 72...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th September 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Anderson, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th in tant at 12 o'clock, at noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain PHILLIPS, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of H. T. & Co. B. 25 Cases Machinery landed at the Custom House Bunder, also of 33 Kegs Oil, landed at Musjeed Bunder, ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery other-wise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other expenses.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per *Monitor*, from Kurrachee, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which, Captain EASTON, will land the same on account and at the expense and risk of the concerned. WM. NICOL & Co.

Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Edendale*, Captain MARTIN, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at their risk and expense of the concerned. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Agents for the Ship *Edendale*.

Bombay, 8th September 1863.

Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REQUIRED A FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN CLERK for the First Assistant Manager's Office at the Bombay Terminus. None need apply who are not well acquainted with Railway Goods business, and are not capable of conducting the ordinary correspondence. Commencing salary Rupees 150 per month.

A. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 4th September 1863.

SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, AND DRAFTSMEN, WANTED.—Two qualified men, capable of Surveying and levelling quickly and accurately, of taking good sound work from native workmen, and also of drawing neatly and quickly. Salary according to qualifications. Apply by letter or in person to the undersigned.

FREDK. ROBINS, C.E.

Executive Engineer to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, (Limited.)

10, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. G. E. HOLIWELL has been appointed Manager of the Market in connection with the Nasick Stock Farm.

Mr. E. A. SHUMARY is no longer in my employ.

WILLIAM A. KERR, Proprietor Nasick Stud and Stock Farm.

Bombay, 7th September 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Kino and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Wares Bunder.

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5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the general meeting of the Company on the 31st July last.

(1.) That the Directors be removed from certain Shareholders of the Company for the purchase of the Company's interest in Presses, Press Buildings, &c. be accepted.

(2.) That the Directors be authorized to sell or lease from time to time at work daily as No. 1, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in terms of Clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, the first ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held in the Bank's Office, Meadow Street, Bombay, on Wednesday the 23rd day of September 1863, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board, J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th September 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR CROSSING SLEEPERS.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive tenders for a supply of 600 Calicut Teak Crossing Sleepers, 16 feet by 10" by 5" each. The Sleepers to be delivered at the Company's Store, Byculla, and to be subject to the approval of the Company's Storekeeper.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Teak Crossing Sleepers" must be lodged with the undersigned by noon on MONDAY, the 14th September instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Byculla, 5th September 1863.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JEWUNBAI widow of RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE and Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons have contracted to sell to RAHIMABAI a piece of ground, with the Middle Bungalow No. 8 in the Plan standing thereon, with compound, stable and outhouses, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay on Bellasis Road. The said Bungalow is assessed under No. 10 and 11. Any person having claims upon the said Bungalow or ground by reason of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice purchase within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 2nd day of September 1863.

THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ધી બાઇચ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપનની (લીમીટેડ.)

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED) will be held on FRIDAY, the 11th of September next, at noon at the Office of the Company, 8, Hornby Row, to consider the advisability of increasing the Capital.

By order of the Directors, ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., 1st September, 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF WORK.—

Tenders are invited on behalf of the trustees for the Erection of the Bell Chamber and Spire of St. John's Church, Colaba. The plans can be seen, and a schedule of quantities obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

2nd. Tenders will be received up to noon of 21st September, after which no reason will be assigned for the rejection of all or any of the tenders.

3rd. An immediate deposit of two per cent. will be required on presentation of tender, which will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, or delay in signing the deed of contract; and a further deposit of eight per cent. will be required from the party whose tender may be accepted.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E., Civil Architect.

Bombay, Civil Architect's Office, 1st September 1863.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

EQUITY SIDE.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

CAWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, Master in Equity of the Late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P.M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Throstle Mill Company, situate in Mahaluxumi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery and Plant, for working 21,960 Spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repairs, is plentifully supplied with water and is fit to with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its work.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and of those Mr. KEIR, complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, defendant's Solicitor, Millinery Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

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Niger	" 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 1	*Coringa*	Combe	Kurrachee 5 Sept.
8	*Tythonus*	Alexander	Calcutta 18 July.
	Lady Havelock	O'Neil	Liverpool 8 May.
	Beeston Castle	Corney	Aden 25 Aug.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Sept. 8	*Traveller*	Fletcher	Tuticorin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Coringa*.—Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, and child; Revd. Mr. Holbeck; Mr. Morris; Mr. Sperrin; Mr. Hunt; Mr. Hutton; Mr. Edmonds; Mr. Sinanaman; Mr. O'Brien; Mr. Shaw; Mr. Johnson; Dr. Pemberton; and 76 deck.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. and O. Company's Steamer *Saloette*, W. H. King, bound to Aden and Suez.
Brig *Ceylon*, A. Symon, bound to Colombo.
Ship *Hydree*, D. Crichton, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Adelaide*, A. Cooper, bound to Madras.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Tangier*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Remington*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.
City of Glasgow.—19 bales Orchilla Weed, 66½ cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Star of Brunswick.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Enderjee Narronjee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Jairam Ruttonsy.
Gertrude.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gocouldass Cullianjee and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 15 bales Coir Yarn, 37½ cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen.
Duke of Newcastle.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hurgovundass Framjeevundass.
Gateness.—425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 125 bundles Linseed, 62½ cwt., 62 bundles Castorseed, 31 cwt., 7 bundles Nuxvomica, 3½ cwt., Jadowjee Natha; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Macnee and Co.
John Lynn.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.
Veteran.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Poonja Khatesy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpail; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Vithuldass Cooverjee; 50 bales Wool, 162½ cwt., Bhimjee Ghirdhur and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hurguvundass Pranjeevundass.
Barbara.—75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Jairam Khimjee; 150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 71 bales Cotton, 248½ cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Pursotum Tursy.
Tangier.—1,500 bags Linseed, 2,250 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Remington.—550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Fulchur Cooper and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—439 pieces E. Teeth, 20 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., 1 bundle Mugs Teeth, 1 qr. 21 lbs., Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 500 packages Cloves, 696 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 174 chests M. Opium, 187 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 56 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Golabroy Thackorsidass; 4 packages Mowra Spirit, 48 gallons, Rustomjee Framjee; 1 cask Mowra Spirit, 58 gallons, Sayrajee Somonjee; 1 box Chinanatores, Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Sons; 16 bales Twists, Hormusjee and Framjee Burjorjee Captain.
Steamer *Shumlee.*—1 box Rosewater, Eduljee Jeejeebjee and Co.; 1,388 pieces E. Teeth, 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., Yusunjee Ebram.; 5 casks Cochineal, 23 qrs. 15 lbs., Fazul Hubib Ibrahim.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdeen and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Saloette.*—1 bundle Silk, 104 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hosen Bebany; 28 cases Sundries, J. Dickson.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—225 bags Coffee, 243 cwt., Mowjee Hurridass; 39 packages Coffee, 72¼ cwt., Morarjee Poonja; 9 packages Coffee, 14½ cwt., Manockkhund Govindjee.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—35 packages Coffee, 95 cwt., Momud Abba; 100 bales Cotton, 20½ cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Shumlee.*—7 casks Sulphate of Copper, 25 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Pranjee Bhookundass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. July 18)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Cochin & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
1325 Eurcelydon, Wright.
1163 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1037 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Frieger & Co.
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon&Co. (c. l. May 27)
965 Tangier, Owens—Kwart, Lathara & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
1345 Zoboah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—F., Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept 1)

FOR BORDEAUX.

810 Zodiaque, Gandner—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR COLOMBO.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1500 Salsette (s), H. W. King—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR CALCUTTA.

700 Birkby, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
620 Hyderee, Criston.
410 Ophir, Miles.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—D. P. Bramhall.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c.l. Aug. 27)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Sept. 1)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

394 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

1230 Indore (s), Brown—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Dalhousie (s), Morland, B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)
496 Monitor, Eaton—W. Nicol & Co.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Cohen & Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY AND MADRAS.

492 Adelaide, Cooper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR CHINA.

341 Sunlee (s), J. Millbanke—A., Hubibbhoy. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR PENANG AND RANGOON.

689 Futtay Moobaruck, Nacoda—HajeeSoolaman. (c.l.Sept.4)

FOR MAURITIUS.

694 Mayaruu Dayaram, Brady—H. C. Latiff Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wedge—C. Nusservanjee. (For sale.)
553 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama.
435 Coringa, (s) Coombe—B. I. S. N. Co.
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co.
890 Edinburgh, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphiabet Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons
908 Esmeralda, York—Stearns Hobart & Co.
291 Futte Mubarruck, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund. Garouni (s) Arpin.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff. Hamoody, Nacoda.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co,
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
894 Joshua, Burtett—Ewart Latham & Co.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Ramle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens, Brothers & Co.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
814 Mimeshaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
284 Parsie, Burke.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
932 Princess Sonnawitz, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.
253 Shanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Latiff.
293 Sir Charles Forbes, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
410 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.
1092 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

760 Azof, (Refitting.)
1200 Behar, Dundas.
2000 Columbian (s), G. A. Granger.
1199 Jeddo, Brown.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)

BENGAL.

The telegraph of August, 27, announced the arrivals of the *Talavera*, Brown, from Liverpool 4th May; *Peveril of the Peak*, Coombe, from Melbourne 20th June, touched at Colombo 13th, and Madras 20th August; *Humber*, Mitchell, from Madras 29th August; *Fatly Allum*, Arthur, from Mauritius 30th July; and *Mooltan*, Dunn, from Suez 5th August, touched at Aden 11th August, Galle 20th, and Madras 23rd.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—September 2, Ship *Devonshire*, H. T. Holt to Calcutta.
Barque *General Caulfield*, W. Richards, to Gepaulpore.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Crawley, Lieut. Colonel, 6th Dragoons, from Mhow.
Daniell, Lieut., K. B. Corps, on medical certificate, from Khandiesh.
Sperrin, Ensign J. E. M., 95th Regt., on duty, from Hyderabad.
Wallace, Lieut., 6th Dragoons, on duty, from Mhow.
Champion, Major J. H., Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Curtis, Captain F. G. S., 6th Dragoons, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Daniell, Lieut. H., 3rd Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Champion, Major J. H., Staff, on duty, to England.
Davies, Lieut. and Adjutant R., 6th Dragoons, on duty, to England.
Clarke, Captain W. H., 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Macneill, Captain J., 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Payn, Colonel, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 8TH. 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at half-past 6 o'clock A.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other Stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection:—

President.—Captain Combe, 18th Regt.
Members.—One Subaltern from 103rd, and one Subaltern from 21st Regt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 7th September 1863.

Assistant Surgeon W. Fleming, is placed on general duty Bombay Garrison.

Hospital Apprentice J. Reynolds (No. 812) is discharged the medical service.

Private John Overton, 56th Foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostance language.

Naval.

MARINE GENERAL ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's of Bombay Marine, 7th Sept. 1863.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the undermentioned allowances to the Commanders of the vessels of the Bombay Marine for performing Pursers' duties, viz:—

Coromandel, and *Dalhousie*, Rupees 100 per mensem each
Berenice, and *Victoria*, Rupees 70 per mensem each.
Hugh Rose, Rupees 50 per mensem.
Pleiad, Rupees 25 per mensem.

The above allowance is intended to secure Commands from loss on account of wastage, &c., they being at the same time responsible to Government for all deficiencies in provisions and Pursers' Stores.

In the event of Troops being at any time embarked in any of the above vessels no additional remuneration will be allowed. The allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem for keeping the Warrant Officers accounts will be continued to those Officers performing that duty in the different vessels of the Bombay Marine.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th Sept. 1863.

The services of Messrs. Smith, 1st Class, and Hannaford 2nd Class Engineers, not being required in the Mint, they were directed to join the *Ajdaha*, for duty in the Factory from the 3rd instant.

The undermentioned probationary Pilots, in the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Ports Department, having passed the required examination are hereby promoted to 3rd Class Pilots, from the 1st instant:—

Mr. G. J. Fisher, Mr. F. White, and Mr. Thomas Nancarrow.

Mr. A. P. Young, in charge of the *Goolanar*, is transferred to the *Hugh Rose*, as 1st Officer.

Mr. W. Downing, 1st Officer of the *Coromandel*, is appointed to the charge of the *Goolanar*.

Mr. King, 1st Officer of the *Hugh Rose*, to be transferred *Berenice*, as 2nd Officer.

Mr. John Hainsworth, 2nd Class Engineer, of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Dalhousie*.

The Commanding Officer of the *Berenice*, is directed to send all his crew on board the *Zenobia*, at 7 A.M. to-morrow to haul that vessel out of dock.

Mr. Salisbury, 2nd Officer of the *Coromandel*, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from 22nd July to 23rd August 1863 inclusive.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 26th August, the wife of J. L. Robertson, Esq., of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 1st September, the wife of Mr. W. G. Thorp, of a daughter.
At Madras, on the 1st September, the wife of Captain H. L. Prendergast, Royal Engineers, of a son.
At Hilgrove House, Oconeor, on the 31st August, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Woodfall, of a daughter.
At Umballa, on the 25th August, the wife of Revd. J. Dawsone, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of a daughter.
At Dalhousie, on the 24th August, the wife of Captain Godfrey Baldwin, H. M.'s 19th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Chinsurah, on the 16th August, by the Revd. John O. Donoghu, Catholic Chaplain, Mr. Carapiet Gregory Moses, to Miss Sarah Lion Arratoon.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Jacob Murray, Esq.
At Calcutta, on the 26th August, Jessie the beloved wife of Captain Richard Wells, Commander of the Government Steamer *Sir Wm. Peel*, aged 43 years.
At Calcutta, on the 26th August, Harold, infant son of Alfred H. Vaux, Esq., aged 16 days.
At Madras, on the 30th August, Mr. George Parr, aged 72 years.
At Etawah, on the 29th August, Ellen Monteath, the infant daughter of Fendall Thompson, Esq., Civil Service, Mynpoorie.
At Dera Ismail Khan, on the 22nd August, Mr. James Cooper, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 63 years.

Letter to the Editor.

A POINT OF LAW.

SIR,—I shall be thankful, if you, or any of your numerous readers, would kindly give me some information on the following:—

If a man dying without a will, and leaving a wife and children, can the eldest son claim the whole of the property, if not, what can the wife claim as her share, and what the rest of the children.—I am, &c.

NOVICE.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th September 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Hugh Rose*, will be closed on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

SADASHEOGURH MAIL.

The Mails for SADASHEOGURH, MANGALORE, CANNANORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, COCONADA, BIMLIPATAM and CALCUTTA, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, 2 o'clock P.M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ Aden* by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla, should however parties desire there letters &c. be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

New Moon	Saturday	13d. 9h.	32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	20d. 6h.	24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon	Sunday	27d. 10h.	53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	9	Mercury rises at 7.33	5 47	6 7	8 49	9 10	
Thur.	10	Mercury sets at 7.19	5 48	6 6	9 21	9 44	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 4h.34m.	5 48	6 5	10 5	10 25	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 7.20. 15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	6 5	10 44	11 1	
Sun.	13	Trinity.	5 48	6 4	11 18	11 33	
Mon.	14	Holy Cross.	5 48	6 2	11 48	0 2	
Tues	15	Mars rises at 6.4.a.m.	5 49	6 2	0 19	0 35	

Date 7th September, Time—gh. 1m. 29s.8.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 9th.—Afghans defeated at Jugdullack, 1842.—Sebastopol evacuated, 1855.—The Native Army of Bengal reorganised, 1859.
Thursday 10th.—First importation of Teainto England, 1391. Battle of Conghall 1690.
Friday 11th.—Battle of Delhi, 1803.
Saturday 12th.—Pondicherry first governed by the French, 1746.
Sunday 13th.—General Wolfe killed, 1757.
Monday 14th.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852.—Delhi assaulted, 1857.
Tuesday 15th.—New York surrendered, 1776.—Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 29	KURRACHEE	Sept.
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Aug 29
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Aug. 10
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Sept. 3
BANGALORE	Sept. 1	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 26	MEERUT	Sept. 1
CALCUTTA	Aug. 28	OUDH	Aug 26
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON	Aug 31	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 1	RANGOON	Aug 10
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 19
HONGKONG	Aug 12	SINGAPORE	Aug 21

THE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

THE proposed Rules for regulating the conduct of business in our local Legislative Council, which we published yesterday, seem well calculated on the whole to promote the object intended,—orderly debate and despatch of business. Their tendency however, is manifestly to make the Council more a consultative body in aid of the Governor, than an independent, representative or deliberative body, which of course it is not. The time has not yet come for having such a body as that amongst us. This notwithstanding, however, we think there is one rule, No. 11, which keeps the Council a little too much in hand, and gives the Governor a power, such indeed as any Governor or English gentleman in his place would be most unlikely to use adversely, but still a power, which he ought not to have. That rule, it will be remembered, runs as follows:—

"On all matters brought before the Council, after the Member who makes a motion has spoken, each Member may make such observations as he thinks proper. After all the Members have had an opportunity of speaking, any Member may, with the permission of the President, speak once by way of explanation or reply."

In that great assembly to which all Englishmen look for model rules, orders and forms of proceeding at all kinds of public meetings and legislative bodies, the House of Commons, a reply is allowed of right to the member who has made a substantive motion, after all others have spoken; and explanation is allowed, also as of right, to every one when it is strictly confined to what it ought to be. We see no reason why there should not be the same rights in the Bombay Council. That "the permission of the president" to make such a reply or such an explanation would never be withheld, may make this matter of less practical consequence, but it seems to us of sufficient consequence to remark upon, and as the Rules have still to be passed, we beg to suggest that they might be amended to this extent with advantage.

MOST of our readers must be tolerably familiar by name at least, with the alleged grievances of "the distinguished service Colonels, Queen's Aides-de-Camp, and Captains and Lieut.-Colonels of the Foot Guards," from the pertinacity with which they have been brought forward in the press, and in Parliament by their advocate, who is also one of the aggrieved, Major General Lindsay, even if they have never taken the trouble to inquire into their case to form any opinion upon its merits. Parliament having got tired of discussions on the subject that led to nothing, and on which, it was not perhaps in a position to give a decisive opinion, the judgment in any case resting with the Crown,—by advice of the Government a Royal Commission was appointed under Her Majesty's warrant in May last, to consider and report on the nature of the grievances complained of. The Commission consisted of General Peel (appointed chairman), Mr. Bouverie, Sir Alexander Woodford, Sir George Brown, Lord Rossiyn, Sir William Brereton, Major General Sandham, Major General David Russell, and Major General Rumley: and the Commissioners were required by the Royal warrant, to inquire into the working of a warrant issued on the report and the recommendation of a Royal Commission appointed in 1858, by the operation of which, it was alleged that 21 officers who were promoted to the rank of Colonel in the years 1855 and 1856 as Queen's Aides-de-Camp, and for distinguished service in the Crimean War, had been deprived to an undue extent of the position they attained by the promotion conferred upon them. Farther it was represented that certain Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels of the Guards who were promoted to that rank between the 20th June 1854 and the issuing of the warrant of the 6th October of that year, consider that their positions in the Army have been unduly injured by the operation of the said warrant of 6th October 1854 and also by the subsequent warrant of the 14th October 1858, into all these alleged grievances therefore the Commissioners were enjoined to enquire, having the usual powers to acquire information by examining persons, calling for documents, papers, records and whatever might be deemed necessary for enabling them to come to a right judgment on the subject. The Commission was appointed on the 9th May, and held its first sitting at the War office on the 15th idem, where it continued to sit hearing evidence till the 28th May, and in the course of that brief interval, the Commissioners heard the evidence of twenty-three persons, including the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Edward Lugard, General Lindsay, Sir T. Troubridge, and others, more or less interested in the proceedings of the Commission. The Commissioners reported to the Queen through the War Secretary on the 15th June, substantially to the effect that the Warrant of the 14th October 1858, issued on the recommendation of the Commission which reported that year—should not be interfered with, and that its provisions should continue to be adhered to. The Report is signed by all the Commissioners except Sir George Brown—who dissented from the opinion come to by the majority of the Commissioners, and declined "to sign their report for the reasons assigned in his memorandum attached to the proceedings." The Commissioners report to the following effect:—Previously to the 20th June 1854, all Officers who had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army were promoted to be Colonels by seniority, and an Officer having reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel had an acknowledged right to expect that no promotion of any junior officer should be made over his head. The exceptions to this rule were, "Officers being Lieutenant-Colonels who were appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Sovereign and were made Colonels without reference to the seniority of other Lieutenant-Colonels, and the case (which does not affect the present question), of certain grades in the Household Troops, Artillery and Engineers, and Foot Guards, which carried with them the rank of Colonel. In 1854 a Royal warrant changed this rule and practice, and introduced two new methods of promotion to the rank of Colonel without reference to seniority, viz., by three years service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel as described in that Warrant, and as a reward for distinguished service. These two methods were entirely new and in contravention of the previous rule." The Commissioners of 1854 however recommended that these changes should be accompanied by "protection to the vested interests in the old system of promotion by seniority, to the advantage of which they thought the officers who were Lieutenant-Colonels at the time of the introduction of these changes, were justly entitled;"—but this protection the report under consideration says—"would not have embraced a security against the promotion of such of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp as were made Colonels over the heads of their seniors agreeably to an old established rule." Had the recommendation of the Commissioners of 1854 been complied with, all who were Lieutenant-Colonels at the time of the change would have been effectually secured against the injury which otherwise the Warrant which was the issue of this Commission, was calculated to inflict upon them. This recommendation of the Commissioners however was, through inadvertence, overlooked in carrying out their other suggestions, "hence a number of Lieutenant-Colonels who obtained their promotion to be Colonels subsequently to November 1854, either for three year's service, or for distinguished service, or as Her Majesty's Aides-de-camp, passed over the heads of Lieutenant-Colonels senior to themselves." This injustice was felt to such an extent that the Commission of 1858, was appointed to consider how it might be remedied. The Commission of 1858 on a full consideration of the whole subject brought before it, recommended that the grievances connected with the Warrant of 1854, could only be remedied by making all Officers who were Lieutenant-Colonels at the time, Colonels with Commissions bearing date 28th November 1854, being the date of the introduction of the new system by the first promotions under it,—and these recommendations were carried out accordingly in the Royal Warrant, bearing date the 14th October 1858. This is the Warrant which the "distinguish service Colonels, &c." so much complain of. Notwithstanding their

before us, avail to avert the great absurdity and the great calamity of war. But we cannot disguise from ourselves, however painful may be the admission, that during the last ten years the tendencies of Europe have been towards a great increase of our warlike appetencies—that instead of our being able, as we once flattered ourselves that we should be, to settle all international disputes by means of negotiation and arbitration, we have become of late more and more susceptible of affront, and more inclined to draw the sword for the solution of great political questions. War begets war. The bad example is contagious. And therefore it is that complications out of which, before the Crimean war, we might have clearly seen our way without bloodshed, now, in this year 1863, appear to us extremely difficult and embarrassing, and we are by no means as ready as we once were to stake our credit for political sagacity upon the prediction of a peaceable issue out of the perplexities which now beset the European Powers. The case, as we understand it, is this:—England is well disposed towards peace. There is a party, not a large or an influential but a somewhat noisy one, which, on sentimental grounds, clamours for a war in defence of the outraged liberties of Poland; but a large majority of the people, including nearly all the common sense of the nation, deprecate an appeal to arms, in a matter which does not very immediately concern us. Our Government, in thus embodying the opinions and wishes of the nation, are doing their best to keep Great Britain out of another war, and if the other great Powers were equally well disposed towards peace, we should not be doubtful of the success of their efforts. But the desires of the Imperial Government of France are towards war. The Emperor may not care anything about Poland—anything about humanity and the faith of treaties. But it is very certain that he has strong hope that something very advantageous to France, to his own greatness, and, looking at it in another point of view, to his own safety, may come out of a great European war, and that his thoughts do not turn towards Poland, but towards the coveted Rhine-land. As for Austria, it is not so easy to define her views; perhaps, they are a little hazy and conflicting, that she does not see her way very clearly out of the present entanglements. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have held their long-expected meeting; and if they fully discussed the crisis, the conversation between them must have been very curious and very interesting, perhaps, too, very momentous in its results. The signs to which we alluded in our last, of Prussia having awakened to a sense of the suicidal folly of casting in her lot with Russia, have not gathered any new strength and significance during the last week, or rather we should say that there are no indications of the Prussian Government being moved by the reasonable alarms of the people. It is probable that the King of Prussia, case-hardened as he appears in the obduracy of his despotism, has endeavoured to persuade the young Emperor that his real interest lies in an alliance with the more conservative Powers; but Austria, although its new garb of liberalism sits somewhat awkwardly upon it at present, has seemingly no inclination to cast it off; and the Prussian monarch has no other direction than that of St. Petersburg to which he can turn for a look of sympathy in the present conjuncture. And of course it is the darling wish of the Imperial Government of France that he may continue in his present mood. Meanwhile the Russian Government takes its stand firmly upon the proposition that there are not hostilities between Russia and Poland; but that there is a rebellion in the latter country which it is the duty of the Russian Government to suppress, and that to interfere between Russia and Poland is, therefore, to interfere in the internal affairs of the former. There can be no settlement, says Prince Gortschakoff, upon any other basis than that of the laying down of the rebel arms. To the "six points" the Russian Government have no objection. They "come within the intentions of our august master." But, adds the Prince in his despatch to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, the text of which is published at length in our papers this morning, "for the idea of a conference, which in our opinion had the inconvenience of leading to a direct interference of the Foreign Powers, which would have weakened our *prestige*, and encouraged the exaggerated pretensions of the insurrection, we have substituted that of a preliminary conference of the three Courts directly interested, which had the advantage of maintaining their independent action in questions of internal administration while leading to the same end, conformably with the spirit and letter of treaties." "This proposition," it is declared, "was inspired to us by a desire of conciliation." And it is not to be denied that the whole tenor of this despatch is courteous and conciliatory, and that there are better expectations of the maintenance of peace since its publication than before. And this belief is very much strengthened by the rabid tone of the more warlike section of the French press, which accuses our Government of something little short of entering into a dastardly league with the Russian Government, and sacrificing the liberties of Poland to the oppressor. All this is, doubtless, very fine, and acceptable, for the nonce, to the imperial ear; but liberty, like charity, should begin at home; and there are lips from which the very mention of the word sounds like the most egregious cant. As the prospects of peace appear brighter, and brighter, the tone of the war-organs of France will of course be more bellicose. But in England the general tone of the press has been from the first pacific, and we hail every indication of peaceful counsels in the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in a right congratulatory spirit. If we can only get over the appearance of "interference," and smooth the ruffled *amour propre* of Russia, all may yet go well. But Russia, like the "United States of America," denies, as we have said, the existence of hostilities, and says that we have no right to interfere between her and her rebellious children. The Russian people appear in this respect to be as stiff-necked as the Russian Government, and will not be interfered with in what they call their own affairs.

We have said above that war begets war; and it is not easy now to say how much of the present eager desire for hostilities in the Imperial mind of France may be traced to the recent operations of the French army in Mexico. A number of troops, flushed with conquest and eager for new fields, will ere long be returned upon the Emperor's hands, and it may be expedient to find employment for them. The Mexicans have invited Louis Napoleon to give them an emperor, and have chosen the Archduke Maximilian as the man upon whom this somewhat perilous honour is to be conferred. A deputation left Mexico last month charged with the invitation; and it is stated that the Archduke has already received the congratulations of the Emperor and the Empress of the French.

The [week's intelligence from America by no means appears to indicate the approach of anything like a crisis in the war likely to develope decisive results. From the fact that the Confederate Loan went up three per cent. on Saturday, it is to be inferred that the general impression is, that on the whole the last news is favourable to the cause of secession. The incident to which especially this rally is to be attributed is the check which the Federal forces have received before Charleston—an attempt to carry Fort Wagner, one of its outer defences, having been repulsed with much loss. But it is believed that the fall of Charleston is only a question of time. The Federal Government has set its heart upon the capture of the place, and, having succeeded at Vicksburg, is confident of a second success. Then again it is looking eager-eyed upon Richmond; but there has been a little too much reliance placed on the alleged disorganization and demoralization of Lee's army, which has retired to the line of the Rappahannock; but by no means in so shattered a state as the Federals have reported. It is supposed that he will now again take up a defensive attitude, which events have proved he should never have abandoned. As long as the Confederates keep to this and play the waiting game, not to be actually beaten in victory. Successful resistance is all that they should aim at, until they are assured that the resources of the Federal States are exhausted. But they are by no means so near to the point of exhaustion as a little while ago many people believed them to be.

Still the failure of the conscription must be a heavy blow to the Federal Government. The residence offered in New York and Baltimore indicates too plainly the popular feeling, and it is said that any attempt to enforce the draft will be attended with fresh disturbances, even at a more serious character than those already reported. The attempt to make it appear that the new levy is intended not so much for the maintenance of the civil war, as to provide against the very probable contingency of a war with Great Britain, does not seem to have had much success. Meanwhile a profligate section of the New York press is houndingon Mr. Lincoln's Government, and endeavouring to irritate and provoke the popular mind to the utmost by rabid denunciations of England, and it is alleged that the real object of these traitors is to serve the cause of slavery and the South, by creating a division which must weaken the power of the North to carry on the civil war, and thus either secure a series of victories for the Confederates or avert them by a peace advantageous to the latter. But in this country there is no expectation of a war with America and the outpourings of rowdy journalism take no effect upon us.

TELEGRAPHISTS FOR PERSIA AND INDIA.—The detachment of non-commissioned officers and the men of the Royal Engineers selected from the companies at head-quarters to proceed to the East for the purpose of laying down the electric telegraph between Turkey and India have been medically inspected at Brompton-barracks, and only await final orders from the Horse Guards to embark for Constantinople. The officer selected to take the command of the expedition is Lieut.-Col. Stewart, who has had considerable experience in surveying and other engineering operations. The Royal Engineers take out with them a very large quantity of all kinds of engineering stores, as it is probable they will be absent from England about five years. During the time they are employed in the work they will receive a considerable increase of pay.

THE ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA TELEGRAPH.—A letter from Malta of the 30th ult. says:—"On the 28th, the English screw steamer *Hawthorne*, Capt. R. Donaldson, fitted with apparatus for raising and repairing submarine electric cables, arrived here in eleven days from London, for the purpose of repairing the line of cable between Benghazi and Alexandria, which ceased working in June last. She will continue her way for the eastward about the end of the week when Mr. Canning, engineer, of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., who was awaiting her arrival at Malta, and Mr. Gibson, Government inspector, will proceed in her to the spot, where, it is expected, the fault will be found—that is, about sixty-nine nautical miles from Alexandria. On finding it the faulty piece will be cut out, and, if necessary, a new piece introduced—an operation which, under favourable circumstances, is not likely to occupy much time, so that we may hope soon to be again in telegraphic communication with Alexandria."

ITALY.

A LETTER from Turin, referring to Garibaldi's new proclamation, in which he urges the Venetians to rise against Austria assuring them that "the people can do all that it wills to do," remarks on the singularly ill-chosen moment at which this appeal has been put forth, just when Austria and France are on good terms, and striving for a common object. The proclamation is attributed to the influence Mazzini is said to exercise over Garibaldi, and it is remarked with regret that, contrary to his previous custom, the general avoids all mention of the King. The document is not likely to have any effect beyond that which it is said already to have produced, that namely of causing a certain number of restless spirits to congregate in the neighbourhood of the Austrian frontier.

AMERICA.

FURTHER details of the latest news received from America are published this morning; but there are no new items of any very great importance. General Lee has officially denied the statement made by Meade that the latter had captured a brigade of Confederate infantry in crossing the Potomac. Lee says that only the stragglers from his army were captured, and two guns which were left on the road. In the west, Rosencranz was said to be organizing his forces to attack Atalanta, for the defence of which important place and the railway to Chattanooga, great preparations were in progress. In Kentucky a Confederate force supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army, had obtained some successes in the neighbourhood of Lexington, where martial law was proclaimed. The mayor of New York had vetoed the City Council's appropriation of money for drafted men. One of the papers of that city states that president Davis has written to the Emperor Napoleon proposing an alliance defensive and offensive, the Confederate Government acknowledging the French protectorate in Mexico, and promising to modify the institution of salvery. Both the *New York Herald* and *Tribune* concur in stating that the Federal Government has notified England that the sailing of privateers from English ports will be considered an unfriendly act. Southern papers assert that Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Barton, Smith, and Cumming, and all the field officers captured at Vicksburg, have been exchanged.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE notes of the three Powers have been despatched to St. Petersburg. Nothing has yet transpired possessing any claim to reliability in relation to the late French Cabinet Council. The Paris papers assert that the contents of the three notes are similar in substance, and sometimes even identical in language. The impression however, grows stronger and stronger that there is no alliance for any but diplomatic purposes. The *Moniteur* of Saturday published the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's late despatch to the Russian ambassador in Paris. The general opinion of the French press appears to be that the second despatch intends to apologize to France for the sharp and ironical tone of the first, but that it does not hold out any greater hope of compromise with regard to Poland. The *Memorial Diplomatique* of yesterday says:—"In order that the attitude of Austria to Russia may be clearly defined to the eyes of the world, Count Rechberg has instructed Prince Metternich and Count Apponyi to propose to make to France and England a counter-proposition to that which Prince Gortschakoff proposed to Austria in his well-known despatch of 5th (17th) July last. Instead of a separate understanding between the three Northern Courts for deciding upon the development of the six points, the Cabinets of Paris, Vienna, and London would express in a protocol *ad hoc* the bearing and extent that, according to their views, the preliminary bases set forth in the notes of the 17th June ought to have. This protocol, signed by the three Courts, would be presented for the acceptance of Russia as an invariable programme. If the Court of St. Petersburg adheres to it, the meeting of a European conference would be no more than a question of form, although its object would be to give a solemn sanction to the arrangements previously decided upon between the three Courts on one side and Russia on the other. The Austrian proposition imparting a rapid progress to the negotiations would allow of a prompter cessation of hostilities being arrived at in Poland, and of removing at the same time the opposition on the part of Russia to the meeting of a European conference; for in the main, the same procedure would be observed as at the Congress of Vienna, at which the destiny of Poland was first settled in the committee of five before being submitted to the sanction of the subscribers of the final act of Vienna. The course invoked in the replies of Prince Gortschakoff would be maintained, it is true, but with this essential difference, that instead of causing the revival of the pretended solidarity between the three Powers of the partition, it would for ever sanction the right acquired by the Powers subscribing the final act of Vienna to watch the loyal execution of the engagements contracted by Russia under the guarantee of Europe in favour of Poland."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE FEDERALS REPULSED AT FORT WAGNER.

OUR advices from New York now extend to the 29th ult. The operations against Charleston were beginning to excite some interest, in the absence of any very important events in other quarters. Southern official accounts report that on the 18th ult., after a furious bombardment of Fort Wagner, for eleven hours by the Federal fleet and batteries and the ironclads, an assault was ordered by General Gilmore, and repeated and desperate attempts were made to dislodge the Confederates. At one time the Federals had succeeded in mounting their flag upon the parapet of the fort, but they were driven back by the terrific fire of the garrison. Two regiments of negro troops who participated in the attack are described as having fought with great bravery. It is stated that the sight of them so infuriated the Confederates that wherever they appeared the whole fire of the fort was concentrated upon them until they retired out of range. The Confederate loss is said to have been 150 killed, and that of the Federals upwards of 2,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The *Richmond Despatch* of the 27th ult. contains despatches from Charleston to the 25th, reporting that the bombarding of Fort Wagner had been recommenced on the 24th, and continued heavily throughout the day, the only result being the killing of three men and the wounding of six others. During the ensuing night firing was carried on by Forts Wagner and Sumter against the Federal position on the island, the Federals occasionally responding. On the 28th the "Monitors" suspended operations entirely. The Mayor of Charleston had impressed all the free and slave coloured population between eighteen and sixty to work on the defences at Morris Island. It is also stated that there was a sharp engagement on the 16th ult. on James's Island; and the Confederates being there in strong force, the Federals abandoned the island. The *Tribune* correspondent at Washington states that it is ascertained from private sources that General Gilmore's losses at Charleston by sickness and casualties amount to about one-third of his original force. He adds that the authorities at Washington are determined to reduce that stronghold, and will send such supports and reinforcements to General Gilmore as may be needed for that purpose.

There have been a number of contradictory reports respecting the movements of General Lee's army; but it appears from the latest telegrams that he has passed through Chester Gap, and is moving in the direction of Culpepper and Orang Court-house. The Federals engaged his rear at Chester Gap, and captured 1,200 cattle. Lee is believed to have previously sent his plunder southwards, together with the crop gathered in the Shenandoah Valley.

Much indefiniteness prevails as the position of Rosencranz's army. He is now said to be neither at Rome, in Georgia, nor Chattanooga as previously stated, but on the northern slope of the Cumberland Mountains, preparing to move into East Tennessee.

Near Newbern, North Carolina, the Federal cavalry have destroyed a bridge which connects an important railway line, and have also burnt 5,000 bales of cotton. The total amount of property destroyed in this raid is estimated at 5,000,000 dollars.

At Jackson, Mississippi, the Federals have captured the rolling stock of three or four line of railway, including forty locomotives, and this capture the *Richmond Whig* sets down as a loss wholly irreparable to the Confederates. Another Richmond paper states that Jackson was again evacuated by General Grant on the 23rd ultimo, and that the general had returned to Vicksburg. The Court-house at Jackson was much damaged by an attempt of the Federals to blow it up, and great destruction was committed upon the railway tracks, rolling stock, and machine shops. The further pursuit of General Johnston had been abandoned.

In the Teche country, which was overrun by General Banks, and subsequently retaken by the Confederates when Banks was at Vicksburg, the Federal movement of reoccupation goes on successfully. A Confederate attack on a fort near Corinth had been beaten off, Ferragut was preparing for an important expedition, supposed to be up the Red River, and the navigation of the Mississippi had been practically opened by the safe passage of a steamer from Natchez to New Orleans.

Morgan's raid into Ohio is at an end. General Shackleford, under date of the 26th ult., officially reports the capture of General Morgan, Colonel Cluke, and 400 of their men. Morgan and Colonel Cluke have been brought to Cincinnati, and confined in the city prison.

The arrest of rioters continued in New York, but the draft had not been enforced, and the general opinion was that it would not be attempted. From Paris we have a confirmation of this rumour. It is stated there, on the authority of "official reports," that the draft had been declared unconstitutional by a New York judge and the Government therefore "appears to definitely renounce it." The Republicans attribute to Governor Seymour treasonable views, and an intention to get the State military power into his own hand. The Democratic press assert Governor Seymour's right to control the State militia, and attributes to the Republican party a plot to consolidate the military power in the hands of the Federal Government. In Maryland a "spirited resistance" to the draft is said to be maintained, and forcible opposition to the conscription had been made in several towns in Maine. At Kingfield, in that State, the officers conducting the draft were set upon by a mob, their paper seized and destroyed, and themselves driven from the town. In other places the citizens had thrown up earthworks to resist the enforcement of the Act. Governor Parker, of New Jersey, had announced by proclamation that no draft had been ordered in that State, and that thirty days would be allowed for filling up the quota required by volunteering. At the end of that time, if the number should not be complete, a draft would be ordered.

Extracts published in the New York journals from Southern newspapers show that the South is not daunted by its late reverses. Demands are made for a levy *en masse*. At Montgomery, Alabama, a meeting has been held to organize the whole population for home defence, so in parts of Georgia and Virginia, and at Mobile. Immense number of foreigners were, however, according to the *Richmond Enquirer*, crowding for passports northwards, and according to the same paper, the 100,000 Southern men who had paid for substitutes for military service must themselves be drafted. Dictatorial powers, are claimed for President Davis, and material law insisted upon for the whole Confederacy. The same journal also alludes to the formation of a "Virginia Navy Company," which will send ships to sea, and wound the enemy in his vitals without loss of men to the South. "Though the great Southern armies be disintegrated, and the South compelled to carry on a guerilla warefare—which she is determined upon—if the worst comes to the worst, so long as a spot can be held for the Government to rest on, or even if it live as an itinerate, a guerilla warfare on the ocean can be waged, thus ensuring final triumph. The sea is the best element for the South, as she has no commerce to harm, with the prospect of years of war. Ships must be put to sea to the utmost of Southern ability." President Davis had issued a proclamation, appointing Friday, the 21st of August, for a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. Vice-President Stephens, who is making a tour of the Confederate States, addressed the people of Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 17th ult. He expressed great confidence in the military genius and patriotism of General Lee, and stated that vast quantities of supplies had been obtained by his invasion of Pennsylvania. In alluding to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, Mr. Stephens said that the Confederacy had survived severer blows in the loss of New Orleans, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillan, and that should even Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, and Richmond be captured, these calamities would not prevent the ultimate independence of the South if the people would but continue its support of the Government. He concluded by saying, "The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace are final and complete separation from the North. Rather than submit to anything short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom."

INDIAN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the Service:—Capt. C. Clerk, 2nd Madras L. C.; Capt. A. Christy, 16th Madras N. I.; Capt. C. L. Yeoman, Madras Invalid Pension Establishment; Surg. A. J. Scott, Madras Medical Establishment; Major E. McCulloch, 31st Rombay N. I.

The following officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign their commissioners:—Captain J. J. Adamson, 37th Madras N. I.; Assist.-Surg. C. Bretingham, Bengal Medical Establishment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Aug. 2	Mornington	Guthrie	Liverpool.
3	City of Agra	Sleigh	Do.
	J. Cursetjee	Foster	Do.
5	Algiers	Buchanan	Do.
6	Resolute	Wallace	Do.
7	Adriatic	Scott	Liverpool.
	Tomogonops	Poe	Do.
	Shakespear		Do.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 1	War Cloud	Logan	Liverpool.
	Protector	Clark	Do.
	Palinurus	Tegan	Do.
	Flower of the Forest	Bausley	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Elizabeth Fry, Liverpool for Bombay, July 24th, 48 N., 9 W.

Fort William, Bombay for Liverpool June 25th, 9 N., 27 W.

Rosalie, Bombay for Liverpool, April 22nd, 1 S., 23 W.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. H. W. Watson .....Bombay Engineers.
Lieut. G. F. Beville ..... „ Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. H. Barnes ..... „ 26th N.I.
Lieut. H. Martin ..... „ 26th N.I.
Ensign H. A. Laye ..... „ 9th N.I.
Assist.-Surg. H. J. Gane ..... „ Med. Estab.
Assist.-Surg. H. G. Kingston ... „ „

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burke.....Bombay Engineers, 6 m.
Capt. R. Macredy ..... „ Staff Corps, 6 m.
Capt. J. White ..... „ Engineers, 6 m.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major R. L. Taylor, C.B. .....Bombay Staff Corps.
Capt. M. R. Bruce..... „ 23rd N.I.
Capt. M. J. Battye..... „ 31st N.I.
Assist.-Surg. C. Joyant..... „ Med. Estab.

CASUALTIES IN H.M.s INDIAN SERVICE.

BENGAL.—Capt. W. M. Gibbon, Staff Corps, at London, August 4.

MADRAS.—Capt. J. Chamier Wyse, 34th L.I., at Edinburgh, July 27.

BOMBAY.—Mr John Bax, Civil Service, retired, at Wiesbaden, July 22.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE regret to say that the accounts of Lord Clyde's state of health are still of an extremely unfavourable character. Notwithstanding the resistance to disease which an astonishingly vigorous constitution enables him to make, the condition of the gallant Field-Marshal is most precarious, and fills those around him with anxiety.

The *Salamanca* transport arrived at Spithead on the 5th instant from Kurrachee, with the following troops on board, time-expired men and invalids:—Lieut. Walker, 51st Regiment; Colonel Liddell, Bombay Infantry, and family; Capt. Currey, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieut Urquhart, 72nd Foot; Lieut. Sealy, 89th Foot; Ensign Stokes, 19th Foot, and men from various regiments. Five deaths occurred on the voyage.

The following is the official letter communicating to Capt. Smales the fact of a pardon having been extended to him:—"*Horse Guards, July* 28, 1863. Sir—I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to inform you that the Judge-Advocate-General has represented to his Royal Highness that in consequence of further information having been obtained concerning the manner in which your trial by court-martial had been conducted the proceedings are in his opinion vitiated. His Royal Highness, therefore, felt himself called upon to recommend to the Queen, in accordance with the suggestion of the Judge-Advocate-General, that her Majesty would be pleased to extend to you her most gracious pardon, to take effect from the date thereof (21st inst.), but not to operate in any manner to reinstate you as paymaster of the 6th Dragoons, and her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of this recommendation, and to grant you her pardon accordingly. (Signed) W. F. FORSTER. *To Thomas Smales, Esq late paymaster 6th Dragoons.*

By the death of Sir James Simpson, Lieut.-General Frederick Smith becomes a general; Major-General L. A. Hall, a lieut.-general and colonel; and Colonel Henry Servante a major-general. The promotion of Colonel Servante will raise Lieut.-Colonel Jhon Miller, unattached, to the rank of colonel; and Major Patrick Robertson, 25th Regiment, to that of lieut.-colonel in the army.

It is probable that Colonel E. H. Greath.d, C.B. lately assistant quartermaster-general at Manchester, will shortly become assistant-adjutant-general to the Dublin division, in succession to Colonel R. Blane, C.B., whose period of staff service has expired.

A grand review of the troops at the Currah Campand in Newbridge barracks took place on the 5th inst. in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant. The proceedings included, as usual, a sham fight, which was very interesting. His Excellency and suite lunched with Colonel Calthorpe and the officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards after the review.

The old feudal pile of Hurst Castle, which has for ages defended the entrance of the Needles, is to be used in future merely as a magazine and barrack, and the new low circular double-tier casemate batteries are intended to be erected, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre that can be produced. The guns will be laid *a fleur d' eau*, like the batteries of the Dardanelles, to strike vessels on the horizontal line; and these forts will be supported by other batteries, to mount altogether 150 guns, two-thirds of which may be concentrated on a passing ship in any part of the channel. The old castle of Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, built more than three hundred years ago, is fast disappearing and the new fort on the site of Lord Yarborough's monument is progressing towards completion. The guns of this fort will prevent a landing in Sandown bay, or the neighbouring bay of Shanklin.

The floating battery *Pervenetz*, which was built for the Russian Government on the Thames, went down to Gravesend on Thursday, and has since sailed for Cronstadt. The Russian frigate the *General Admiral* came over to escort her to Cronstadt—an assistance of which she stands in need, as she is in a condition as unfinished as the day she was launched; and the iron plates which are intended to cover her sides are at present stowed away between decks. It is stated the reason for this hurrying off the vessel in a dangerously incomplete state is the fear of her being seized in case of a sudden declaration of war against Russia.

WAR-OFFICE, *August* 4.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Major Conyers Tower to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Fenwick Boyce Barron, who retires; Capt. John Miller to be major, by purchase, vice Tower; Lieut. Clermont Hugh Costobadie to be capt., by purchase, vice Miller; Cornet John Lloyd Egginton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Costobadie; Arthur Bampton Donnithorne, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Egginton.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. Francis Lamb Philp to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Daniel Moodie, who has exchanged into the 60th Foot.

21st Hussars—Troop Sergeant.-Major Butler Goodburn, from the 15th Hussars, to be riding-master.

Royal Artillery—The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be entered to the 16th of May 1863, viz.:—Cap. Thomas Carlisle Crowe and Second Capt Horace Seymour Keer Pechell. The commission of Lieut Edwin Henry Hayter Collen has been antedated to the 5th of July, 1863.

Royal Engineers—The surnames of the under mentioned gentlemen cadets appointed as lieuts. with temporary rank in the *Gazette* of the 17th of July last, are Manwaring and Birset, not Malnwaring and Bissett, as then stated.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Capt. Jhon Robert Blacker, from half-pay, unattached, to be Capt., vice Robert Henry Crampton, who retires upon half-pay, on appointment as staff officer of pensioners; Lieut. George Faulknor Francis Horwood to be capt. by purchase, vice Blacker, who retires; Ensign and Adjt. George Herbert Woodward to have rank of lieut.; Ensign John Charles Grant to be lieut., by purchase, vice Horwood; Gentleman Cadet Arthur Mills, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Grant.

3rd Foot—Lieut. Charles Verey to be capt., by purchase, vice Charles Melville Pym, who retires, Ensign Thomas Gordon Gaff Caulfield to be lieut., by purchase, vice Verey; Gentleman Cadet Edward Richard Bayly to be ensign, by purchase, vice Caulfield; Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt. Frank William Dundee, from the 19th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Wray, who exchanges.

3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Anthony John Charles Donelan, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Carroll, who retires.

12th Foot.—Lieut. R. P. Brooks, from quartermaster, 82nd Foot, to be lieut., vice Geo. Gibson, promoted to an unattached company without purchase.

14th Foot.—Lieut. John Donaldson Bradly to be capt., by purchase, vice Iver M'Iver, who retires; Ensign Henry M'Leod Hutchison to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bradley; Gentleman Cadet Robert Graham Foster Figott, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hutchison.

17th Foot.—Ensign George Augustus Cox to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hamilton Burnett, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Theobold Donat O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cox.

19th Foot.—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt. James Wray, from the 3rd Foot, to be paymaster, vice Dundee, who exchanges.

21st Foot.—Lieut. Robert Bruce Gaskell to be capt., by purchase, vice Capt. and Brevet Major John Aldridge, who retires; Ensign Edward John Butler to be lieut., by purchase, vice Gaskell; Gentleman Cadet Henry Roper Curzon-Hewat, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Butler.

27th Foot—Capt. James Moorhead, from the 92nd Foot, to be Capt., vice Wilson, who exchanges.

49th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cadwallader Adams to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Clement Alexander Edwards, C. B., who retires upon half-pay; Capt. Thomas Priaulx St. George Armstrong to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Adams; Lieut. Edward John Cresswell to be capt., by purchase, vice Armstrong; Ensign the Hon. John Arbuthnott to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cresswell; Gentleman Cadet Byron Plantagenest Cary, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. John Arbuthnott.

51st Foot—Lieut Eustace Beaumont Burnaby to be capt., by purchase, vice George Hollings Best, who retires; Ensign John Vesey Nugent to be lieut., by purchase, vice Burnaby; Gentleman Cadet Arthur Singleton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Nugent.

53rd Foot—Lieut. Charles Francis Mundy has been permitted to take and use the surname of Massingberd in addition to and before that of Mundy.

60th Foot—Staff Surg. Richard Edward FitzGibbon to be surg., vice George Waterloo Pennington Sparrow, deceased.

65th Foot—Lieut. Walter Higgin to be capt., by purchase, vice James Barton, who retires; Ensign Augustus Tabuteau to be lieut., by purchase, vice Higgin; Gentleman Cadet Edmund Ironside Barnewall Bax, from the Royal Military College to be ensign, by purchase, vice Tabuteau.

71st Foot—Lieut. Thomas Hinde Thompson to be capt., by purchase, vice Alfred Wickham Pym Weeks, who retires; Ensign John Robert Meiklam to be lieut., by purchase, vice Thompson; Gentleman Cadet James Nicoll M'Adam, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Meiklam.

81st Foot—Henry Wilson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Arthur Richard Lees, promoted, by purchase, in the 4th West India Regiment.

82nd Foot—Quartermaster Owen Green, from half-pay 55th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice R. P. Brooks, transferred to the 12th Foot.

92nd Foot—Capt. George Steward White, from the 27th Foot, to be captain, vice Moorhead who exchanges

101st Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Henry Abbott from the Royal Military College, to be ensign vice Charles Peck-nham promoted.

104th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Alexander M'Cally, from the Royal Military College to be ensign, vice John Hampden Wailes promoted.

103rd Foot—Lieut. Edward Walter Trevor to be captain, vice John Edward Furneaux deceased; Ensign Charles Edward Glasse to be lieutenant, vice Trevor; Gentleman Cadet Robert John Humphrey Wyllie, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Charles Edward Glasse.

104th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Ponsonby Alcock, from the Royal Military College to be ensign vice Howe Frederick Bolton, promoted.

108th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Thomas Angelo Irwin, from the Royal Military College to be ensign, vice Charles James Dyke promoted.

109th Foot—Gentleman Cadet James Cochrane Hutton from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Archibald Balderston, promoted.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *6th* 6-5 A.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS, *7th* 10-5 A.M.

Steamer *Lady Jocelyn* anchored from London.

MADRAS, *7th* 1-3 P.M.

Steamer *Malta* anchored from Suez.

PONDICHERRY, *7th* 7-13 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Madras.

PONDICHERRY, *7th* 10-50 A.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

LOCAL.

THE following is a list of additional passengers proceeding per Mail steamer *Salsette*, this day to Aden and Suez.

For Aden.—Ensign Sperrin, and one native follower.

For Suez.—Mr. Topp, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, Lieut. Daniell, and Mr. Hutton.

For Southampton.—Ensign Hennes, Lieut. Burnes, Mr. Hordern, Mr. Darley, and Mr. O'Brien.

THE KHOJA CASE, in which Peerbhoy Khemjee is prosecutor, and Allana Moorarjee and Cumma Moora are defendants, was to have been heard yesterday afternoon by Mr. Oliver, but was again postponed till Tuesday next, at Mr. Peile's request, Mr. Verral consenting. Mr. Peile said that the intimation he had of the case being set down for yesterday at half-past 2 P.M. was so short that he could not be prepared at that hour with his case. Mr. Verral at first objected to any postponement, saying that the prosecution bore the appearance, of malice, and was undertaken to annoy his clients, which he would prove at once. Mr. Peile repeated his request and said that the postponement would be a great convenience to him. Mr. Verral at last consented, and His Worship adjourned the case.

WARRANT AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.—In the High Court yesterday, Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, applied to Mr. Justice Couch for a warrant against Major T. C. Alban, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Ahmedabad, who had come down to Bombay for the purpose of going to England by this morning's Mail, to require him to give security for Rs. 2,923, with interest, due on a bond executed by him to Hurkisson Nuthoo on the 13th November 1859 at Ahmedabad. His Lordship granted a warrant against Major Alban to appear and shew cause why he should not give security for the debt; but it was not executed up to the time the Court rose.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

KAIRA.—The fall of rain during the past fortnight has been scanty and partial, the bowta and rice plants are reported to be drooping and looking sickly from want of moisture, and unless rain falls generally in a few days, these crops will, it is to be feared, suffer considerably.

The bajree and early sown jowar, are reported to be looking well, except in the districts of Napar and Borsud where the scarcity of rain has been most felt.

Another good fall of rain is much required in all the districts for the bowta and rice, and in Napar and Borsud for all the crops, and it will be shortly required also for the preparation of the lands for the ruabee sowing.

Fever continues prevalent in some of the districts, but with this exception, the general state of the public health has been good, and the cattle free from disease.

BOMBAY POLICE—INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC ROAD.—Nursey Ameer was charged with having obstructed the public road, by rebuilding an *otla* therein in Sootarchall, contrary to Act 14 of 1856. On the charge being proved against the defendant he was fined ten rupees.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

DISEASED SHEEP.—A butcher named Moideen Muddar, was placed at the bar, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, assistant to the inspector of slaughter-houses, on a charge of having brought to the slaughter-house, a diseased sheep, unfit for the food of man. It appeared from the evidence that on the fourth instant at about eight o'clock, when Mr. Higgins went to inspect the sheep for slaughter, he found the defendant's sheep in the slaughter-house

that did not belong to him. Of Mr. Harper's previous knowledge of affairs he would say nothing but that he was immoderately anxious to sell; he must have had some suspicions, and he (the Attorney General) would like to see Mr Harper——

The Acting Chief Justice interrupted the Attorney General, and said he did not see what that had to do with it at all.

The Attorney General said "very well, my Lord," and resumed. The question for the jury was, whether there had been a contract or not; whether there was that in the case which entitled his clients to damages; and for that matter there were a number of letters which would be read to them. The acts of parties at the time were always valuable in explaining matters like this, and he would read to them the letter which his clients first addressed to the Bank's Agent. Here it was:—

HONGKONG, *14th June*, 1863.

PATRICK ROSE HARPER, Esq.,
Agent, Commercial Bank, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—For the 15 chests of Benares opium purchased of your goodself by us, whose amount we have paid to you yesterday, you had sent us the enclosed order per Receiving-ship *Tropic*. We had made over the order unto Messrs. N. Kessewjee & Co.; and upon the same being presented on board, the delivery of the chests has been refused. We, therefore, beg to enclose back the order, and shall feel obliged by your favouring us back with a cheque for the amount we have paid to your goodself.—We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

P. F. CAMA.

To that letter they got no answer, and accordingly, in the afternoon, they wrote as follows:—

Hongkong, 14th June 1862.

PATRICK ROSE HARPER, Esq.,
Manager, Commercial Bank, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—We shall feel much obliged by your favouring with a reply to our note of this morning, and sending us a cheque for the amount of 15 chests Benares opium, as therein requested.—We remain, dear Sir yours faithfully,

P. F. CAMA & Co.

Then came the grounds upon which Mr. Harper took his stand.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
HONGKONG, 14*th June*, 1862.

Messrs. P. F. CAMA & Co.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to your two notes of this date, I beg to inform you that the Receiving-ship *Tropic* was yesterday quite accessible for the delivery of opium, and my delivery-order in your favour will therefore be returned to you by the Bank's Law Agent, who must, however, be pardoned in the delay you have incurred in returning the purchase-money of the opium.—Yours truly,

PAT. ROSE HARPER, *Interim Agent.*

He instantly rushed off to his lawyers. That was a course often taken when it was desired to resist a claim which ought to be paid. The law Agent took a view of the case, and an arrangement was come to for settling the matter by arbitration.

Mr. Kingsmill must interrupt his learned friend; there was no arrangement come to; the plans for an arrangement did not succeed.

The Attorney General said his learned friend had put it quite right; it was an abortive scheme. He now held in his hand a letter which he would read, and which, he said, was a correct account of the course pursued by his client.

Mr. Kingsmill asked whether a letter should be read if the writer were present and could be examined.

It was agreed to read the letter and take the writer's testimony as to its truth. It was as follows:—

HONGKONG, 18*th June*, 1862.

PATRICK ROSE HARPER, Esq.,
Agent, Commercial Bank of India, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your note of the 14th instant, in reply to ours of the same date, regarding the 15 chests of Benares opium for which your order per the *Tropic* in our favour was not honoured, we have to state that having called upon Mr. Kingsmill, the Bank's law Agent, in whose hands you have put the case, we at once consented to his proposal for referring the matter to the arbitration of two disinterested merchants of this place, whom he named at the time, and who were fully approved of by us. We were glad to see that the affair was going to be thus amicably settled, when to our most sincere regret it came to our knowledge yesterday that you did not approve of the proposal of Mr. Kingsmill, but had determined to try the question at law. We take this opportunity of again submitting the matter to your calm and patient consideration, and we can assure you that there are all possible facilities for the matter being settled to our mutual satisfaction, without recourse to any litigation. The question involved is purely a mercantile usage and practice, and none are therefore better fitted to form an opinion on it than merchants. We would, therefore, be very happy if you would come to our views, and refer the matter to the arbitration of two or more respectable merchants, or to the Chamber of Commerce, by whose decision we shall readily and willingly abide. It would be a course more creditable on the part of both of us, more agreeable to the views of the mercantile community, and, we daresay, be fully approved of by the Directors of the Bank. Should you not feel inclined to come to our views, we shall be compelled, quite reluctantly, and against our wishes, to take such steps as we may be advised for the protection of our interests. Hoping that the latter course will be rendered unnecessary, and requesting the favour of a reply in the course of the day,—We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

P. F. CAMA. & Co.

The Attorney General said that, in the whole course of his profession, he had never seen a letter that did more credit to its writers than the letter then before them; that was the letter of men wishing for peace; that was the letter of men wishing to be well with their neighbours. He would now read to them Mr. Harper's reply.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
HONGKONG, 18*th June* 1862.

Messrs. P. F. CAMA & Co.

Dear Sirs,—Your favour of to-day is just to hand, and I regret my inability to comply with its terms.—Yours truly,

PAT. ROSE HARPER, *Interim Agent.*

The facts of the case, he said, were now before them, and he believed that Hormusjee & Rustomjee had as much to do with it, as the man in the moon. The money was paid for a thing not perfected. If he (the Attorney General) gave an order on a warehouse, all parties rights were reserved until the warehouseman gave his sanction. Here, he said, was a corporation coming to Hongkong to promote the interests of the place; they were supposed to be an honourable body, and were expected to be beneficial to commercial interests; and what was the truth? Here was a firm which, if its wealth had not been equal to its respectability, would have been ruined; the Bank would have ruined it. That was the benefit which sharp practice in Bankers brought, and that was a case which deserved the serious consideration of the Jury. His learned friends on the other side might come there with mountains of books, he said (pointing to a score of volumes on the table and under the chairs), and if, by means of those mountains of books they should defeat his clients' claim, it would only be another instance of the Law not *always* protecting rights. He abstained from going into other considerations connected with the case.

On the 13th of July, the Attorney General continued, the Banks perfects the sale of two lots of fifteen chests each. There were only, at the time, on board of the receiving ship twenty-five chests which *could* have been the Bank's, but the thirty chests were made up by the fraudulent appropriation of five chests belonging to Mr. Carapiet. The Bank was then negotiating fifteen chests to Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co. but, if the firm had gone on wings to the vessel, not an ounce of drug would have been delivered. In these circumstances, Cama & Co. say, "Here is your order, which proves to be of no value,—give us back our money." And the Bank's reply is, "We pocket your money,—you cannot get our opium."

The Attorney General then stated, that for the failure in the last action he was entirely responsible.

The contract and payment were then stated to be admitted on both sides, and witnesses were called for the prosecution.

We are compelled, from want of space, to abridge the evidence of the witnesses:—

Bandeli Mahomed testified to delivering the order on board of the *Tropic*, and getting no opium.

Rustumjee Dhunjeeshaw, the resident partner of Messrs P. F. Cama & Co., swore to the facts contained in the letters read by the Attorney General, with the additional fact that, acting on the advice of his lawyer, he withheld paying back the money to Nursey Kessewjee, and only paid him after proceedings had been instituted against Messrs. Cama & Co. As the witness was compelled to admit, he did by Nursey Kessewjee, precisely what Mr. Harper had done by him; he urged, however, that his lawyer's opinion not his own, dictated the course.

Messrs. Nursey Kessewjee's manager deposed to having handed the order to Poonjabhoy, for which no money was received. He corroborated the previous witness in saying that Messrs. Cama & Co. did not repay the money for the dishonoured order until an action was commenced.

Gutierrez, the clerk in charge on board the *Tropic*, swore to the presentation and dishonourment of the order. He was not allowed to speak as to the quantity of opium on board, as that was not elevant to any of the issues raised.

On the delivery order being put forward, Mr. Pollard objected to its being received except as evidence of the contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants.

Here followed some legal discussion; the order was ultimately put in. Some other attempts were made by the plaintiffs' Counsel to elicit evidence as to the quantity of opium on board; it was stated, however, that Judge Adams had disallowed that class of questions at the previous trial, where the plaintiffs were non-suited. The Attorney General recollected distinctly having moved for a new trial, Mr. Kingsmill said he never heard of a motion for a new trail in the case of a non-suit; he heard of it after a verdict. The acting Chief Justice disallowed the questions which referred to the quantity of opium on board.

The Attorney General then put in the affidavit of Mr. Harper which appeared in the *Overland China Mail* of Sep. 27th 1862.

Mr. Pollard, on reading over the affidavit, felt bound, in the interests of his clients, the Commercial Bank, to object to the document submitted; Mr. Harper made the statement in order to relieve himself from a charge, or imputation, of guilty knowledge; and certain things therein stated, though believed by Mr. Harper at the time, had since been ascertained to be not quite accurate.

Mr. Kingsmill spoke for the defence. He moved for a non-suit on the grounds that the defendants were sued as the Commercial Bank of India, while they were not a chartered corporation. He had informed the opposite Counsel some time ago that he meant to take this objection. He therefore now demurred.—That the defendants were sued as the Commercial Bank of India, and that when they are sued under such a name as that, it is necessary to prove that they are a corporate body, incorporated under such a name, or else that they are an association created under some statute or prerogative authority under which they are liable to be sued.

Addressing himself to the case, Mr. Kingsmill pleaded that the plaintiffs did not send on board ship for the goods, and the person who did send was not the plaintiffs' Agent. Also that the contract had been adopted by the plaintiffs, and that both parties could not be put in *statu quo*. Mr. Pollard followed on the same side. He pleaded that it had been proved to be the intention of both parties that the property should pass as soon as the money was paid. According to the contract, defendants were not bound to have an ounce of opium on board the ship. They only contracted to deliver fifteen chests of opium on the application of Messrs Cama & Co. If, instead of handing over the delivery order to Kessewjee, Messrs Cama & Co. had written to Stanford to transfer the chests to Nursey Kessewjee, the failure of the latter to get delivery could never have been ground for action against the Bank; and if that apparently needless form had been gone through, they should have been spared his learned friend's long-tirade about morality.

The Attorney General contended that the property was not legally transferred by the piece of paper being handed to Cama; whoever bore the order was Harper's Agent. He contended that no property was passed; the person who went with the document was the legal representative of the owner—the Bank. The agency never had been questioned until his learned friend's ingenuity had raked it up there. Mr. Harper himself had never questioned it; it was then rather late in the day to bring it up. The subsequent adoption of an act, he said, constituted good agency. In the commercial world, what is implied by one man endorsing an order to another is that he constitutes him his agent. The Acting Chief Justice asked the Attorney General how he replied to the failure to prove that the plaintiffs had put the defendants in *statu quo*.

The Attorney General replied, there was nothing more than reasonable time allowed to elapse before they handed back the paper and said "Pay us our money and we are in *statu quo*." The fact is, they were never out of *statu quo*; had they taken delivery they would have then been out of *statu quo*. The legal right to the goods did not pass with the document, nor did it until delivery. The defendants ought to have gone themselves to the goods, but they substituted the plaintiffs as their agents, nor was the ownership transferred until the sanction of Stanford had been received. He quoted from *Coz and Rowe* in support of this.

Mr. Pollard replied that his friend had started with the proposition that Kessewjee was agent for the Bank, but he must go a step further and shew that Poonjabhoy was agent. In *Smith's Mercantile Law* Chapter 5, it was laid down that whatever a man had power to do *in his own right*, he had—except in a few cesses—power to delegate to another. No agency could rest in Poonjabhoy, as Kessewjee had not the right of delegation.

The Acting Chief Justice gave leave to move for a new trial on all the points except the first.

On Saturday the case was resumed, the Attorney General briefly addressing the Jury in behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Pollard reminded His Lordship that he had, on the previous day, ruled that it would be no defence to say that if the plaintiffs had gone sooner they would have got delivery of the opium. Mr. Pollard said he would refuse to be put in the notes; he would not therefore bring witnesses to prove that the opium was there and might have been had.

Mr. Pollard then addressed the Jury. He said it was to be regretted that it had not occurred to his learned friend at the commencement of the trial, to abstain from doing something like calling Mr. Harper a thief, and from putting it to the Jury as a very suspicious circumstance that Mr. Harper should wish to sell opium on a particular day. It was true that his Lordship interposed and asked "what on earth that had to do with the case?" but the words had been uttered, and the impression they were meant to produce had gone to the Jury. He thought that such remarks, without an attempt to prove them, exceeded even the license usually accorded to Counsel in the prosecution of a case. Had it been to further the case, he (Mr. Pollard) could have put Mr. Harper in that box, and probably what Mr. Harper could have told his learned friend might have astonished him. At all events it was a wrong course to cast imputations upon Mr. Harper or Mr. Anybody Else. The Jury would therefore divest their minds of any prejudice against one man or another, and understand clearly that, whoever won or whoever lost in this case, there must and would be no reflections cast upon either.

The Acting Chief Justice said that was the view to take of the case.

Mr. Pollard said that if his friend had been of the same temper, he would have insisted less upon the "erect honour" of his client. Dhunjeeshaw had said that he did not himself pay the money for two months so that while pressing the Bank with his claim, he had the other man's money in possession and refused to give it up; both parties, therefore, under advice of different Counsel, did precisely the same thing, the Commercial Bank no less than those "models of high honour" his learned friend's clients. There was the bare fact, that both parties had defended a similar claim, only it had occurred to the one party's layer to withdraw.

The Attorney General said he denied that it had occurred to him to withdraw the action.

Mr. Pollard said he was not aware that his friend had been the sole adviser of Messrs. Cama. Regarding their motives in this matter, Mr. Pollard reminded the Jury that if they consulted law books for a record of important cases, or even if they read the *Times*, they would generally find that there where important points involved, the decisions in which might be taken as precedents, the litigants were frequently wealthy companies. It was not that Messrs. Cama might be the losers, or that the Bank wished what did not belong to it, that this case was brought before them; indeed, the Bank offered to pay three-quarters of the sum to compromise the matter.

The Attorney General interposed.—Mr. Pollard said that as there was so much said on the other side about high honour, he wished to shew that much was done on their side too.

He then put it to the Jury whether it was or was not the intention of parties that the property should be considered to have passed at the time the delivery order was given. Was it a perfect bargain? Had Harper the power of countermanding that authority? if so, their case was at an end. By their subsequent dealing with the order the plaintiffs shewed that they considered the bargain perfected. It would have been a very strange thing indeed if Harper had given the order upon his own gowdown. Harper, in the present case, could not, by doing anything, either hasten or retard the delivery; the only thing that remained for the plaintiffs was to go and get the drug. The Jury would not conceive that Harper had the power of recalling the order; Messrs. Cama & Co. did not think so; they shewed that they believed the property has passed, and accordingly they write a new order on the back of it and hand it to Nursey Kessewjee, making a profit on the goods of 6¼ dollars a chest. The profit, though small was a great element, for it shewed that they considered it their opium to do with it what they liked. His learned friend and himself had bestowed upon the subject a great deal of search and research, and they were both of opinion that this was a new case, a case of first instance, and on that account, he could assure the Jury, it was brought into Court. When the vendor got his money, the sale was complete. In the case of *Buddle and Green* which was so frequently cited, and which was the nearest kindred case to be found, it was worthy of notice that there had been no appropriation of the goods such as was seen here in the adoption of the ownership, and transference of the property by a fresh order. Cases could be found also where there was an unpaid vendor, but no case with all the elements of the present could be adduced. If that drug had been stolen by thieves, Mr. Harper's name could not be put in the prosecution after the order had been given to Cama. An appropriation of the goods such as that there presented was, he argued, Constructive Delivery. He would not have brought the case there had not his learned friend and himself, as well as other legal advisers, seriously felt alike on the subject. Messrs Cama & Co., it may probably be argued, were in a sense the agents of the Bank in receiving delivery of the drug, but the moment they did something inconsistent with the nature of that function a new relation arose; by treating the opium as their own, selling it at a profit, and writing a new order for its delivery, they exercised new powers, they took new rights (and wrongs) new privileges—and new risks.

Mr. Harper give them everything he could, and divested himself of the property; he had no key to turn, no weighing no measuring to do; the firm accepted all future responsibility. If a gale came on and the *Tropic* went down at her anchors, would the Jury say that Mr. Harper was liable for the drug, no matter whether it was in chests or eighteen months after giving the order. His Lordship, the Jury would remember had ruled that time had nothing to do with the question. (His Lordship afterwards backed out of that) Suppose the Bank failed, could creditors seize the opium after the order was given to Messrs. Cama & Co?

It was urged in addition that the firm never did send; that Poonjabhoy's sending was no Cama's sending.

Mr. Pollard said to the Jury that if his learned friend or himself had thought there was anything immoral in the case, they would not, he assured them, have been there defending it.

Certain issues were here framed to go to the Jury, and the Acting Chief Justice summed up the case in favour of the plaintiffs. The jury retired for about half an-hour and returned with the following categorical finding, which affirmed all the Plaintiffs' claims:—

1. Are you satisfied, that the delivery order was presented by Mahomed on board the *Tropic* on the 14th June 1862, not complied with, and returned?

Answer.—Yes.

2. Was such delivery order presented in due course, and within a reasonable time, and in compliance with the intention of the parties to this action at the time of the contract?

Answer. Yes.

3. Was any Opium at any time delivered in compliance with the contract?

Answer. No.

4. Are you satisfied, having regard to all the facts proved in this case, that although the plaintiffs paid $9562.50 for 15 chests of Opium to the Commercial Bank, they never, and that without any default of theirs, received any thing in return?

Answer.—Yes.

5. Was it the intention of the parties to the contract at the time of the making thereof, that the property should pass on payment of money and handing delivery order, and that wholly irrespective of the question whether the goods were subsequently delivered or not?

Answer.—No.

6. Whether the plaintiffs have, by their dealings with the order, accepted it as a Constructive Delivery of Opium?

Answer.—No.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1863.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, SALT & Co.'s BURTON ALE, just landed in Casks of 3 doz. Qts. at Rs. 13½ per Cask.
BARCLAY AND PERKINS PORTER in Casks of 3½ doz., for Rupees 14 per Cask.
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.
1, Oak Lane, 6th August 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Ginsler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 ,,
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Claret,	do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

6 doz. Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be for SALE in a few day, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts	At Rs. 5½	per dozen.
Do. in pints	,, 3	,,
PORTER in quarts	,, 4½	,,
Do. in pints	,, 2½	,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
20th July, 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
Do. MOSELLE, ,, ,,
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry ..... do. ,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden ..... do. ,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale ..... do. ,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior ..... do. ,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts ..... do. ,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
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CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
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Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
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FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL), apply to
CHARLES J. SHAW,
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Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
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	No. 4	Green ,,	26
	Pts.	,,	14
	Medoc	Red ,,	22
	Pts.	,,	12
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	per 2 dozen Pts.	17
	,,	,,	9
	Brand J. & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	,,	,,	40
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
	,,	,,	38
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	,,	,,	42
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	,,	,,	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	,,	,,	32
	Black Seal	Pts.	28
	,,	,,	15
Port	Red Seal	Pts.	12
	,,	,,	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	,,	30
	Light Golden	Green	28
Sherry	Pale	Brown	26
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
	Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
	,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
	Gin Old Tom		20
	Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
	Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
	Maraschino Di Zara		40
	,,	Pts.	21
	Cherry Brandy		30
	,,	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

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Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese	Best Durham Mustard
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Bloater Paste	Noyeau
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Hare	Asserted Pates
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Strasbourg Meats	Damsons
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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for September 1863, contains—1, The Passing Bell. 2, Jottings. 3, Look Before you Leap. Chapters I. to III. 4, English Summers, 1771 to 1863. 5, Colonies and Colonisation. Part III.. 6, The Tyranny of the Poultry Yard. 7, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter VI. 8, Strolls about Poona. I. 9, Homage and Presents to Garibaldi. 10, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VII. 11, Pristine Civilization,—how Lost. 12, Railways and Pyramids. 13, Letters on Amateur Acting. XV. 14, The Present, Past, and Future of Fortification. 15, Nigria; or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XXXI. to XXXII. 16, Criminal Statistics of England and Scotland. 17, The Chief Towns of Sind. III. Kryptere. 18, The Bombay Board of Censors; Minutes of Meetings in August. 19, Emily. 20, Correspondence: The Sarcostemma; Detergents, &c. Xavier. 21, Literary and Critical Notices. Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for 1862. Laws and Bye-Laws relating to the House of Correction at Bombay. On the Recent Discoveries in Eastern Africa, and "The Adventures of Captain Singleton, edited by De Foe." Correspondence regarding the Mismanagement of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Lost and Saved. Travels on Horseback in Mongolia. Turkey. Polish Captivity. Cavalry; its History, &c. Vicissitudes of a Gentlewoman. Reminiscences, &c. of the Camp, the Court, and the Clubs. 22, Military Summary for July. 23, Home Politics—July. 24, Indian Retrospective Review. August. 25, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for August.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, and 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, Messrs. W. Rockell & Co. Anarkullee and Mean Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England, Rs 20½; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

*** A few copies are being printed, for separate issue, of the "Strolls about Poona"; "Letters on Amateur Acting"; and "the Chief Towns of Sind." *Orders registered.*

In the next No., the first of a series of "Sketches of the History of the Highland Regiments of the British Army," to be published separately on completion. *Orders registered.*

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do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

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Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."*

R. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Agra, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee	
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS